

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

By W. A. Hemphill & Co.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1874.

Vol. VII--No 75

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATLANTA HOUSES.

ANDY & CRACKER MANUFACTORY, G. W. Jack, Whitehall street.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE — McNaught & Scruchin, Whitehall st.

PRODUCE and Commission Merchant, R. J. Griffin, No. 60 Decatur street, Wholesale dealer in Eggs, Poultry & Butter.

COMMISSION Merchants and Grocers, McDaniel & Gilbreath, 117 Whitehall st.

MANUFACTURER OF BURIAL CASES, M. Cargile, No. 9 Ivy street.

USINESS DIRECTORY — B. Moore, President, on Broad and Alabama sts.

LIQUORS, Champagne, Cider, etc. T. F. Brady, 22 Alabamast., near Gas Depot.

TOYS and House-furnishing Goods — F. Richardson, 82 Whitehall street.

CLOTHING — W. B. Lowe & Co., Whitehall street.

ERCHANT TAILORING — Dykeman, No. 4 Peachtree st., imported goods only.

FAMILY GROCERIES — C. R. Bramby, 92 Whitehall street.

EAT MARKET AND DAIRY — H. C. Sawtell, 108 Whitehall street.

JEWELRY AND AGENT FOR ARUNDEL — Er. Lawshe, Whitehall st.

IRE — Life and Marine Insurance — Walker & Boyd, No. 8 Wall Street, in Kinnall House.

PHOTOGRAPHS — SMITH & MOTES, 182 Whitehall street.

MILKERY AND FANCY GOODS — W. M. Kinnall, No. 80 Whitehall street.

DRY GOODS AND CAMPETS — Chumbe, Boyton & Co., 86 and 88 Whitehall street.

ESTAURANT — THOMPSON'S, James' Block.

PRIVATE BOARDING — Misses DuPre, 50 Broad street. Three misses summer room.

LAWYERS.

AMES A. HARLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Sparta, Ga., augt-11y.

BRANHAM & SMITH, SMITH & BRANHAM, Atlanta, Ga., Augt-11y.

J. BRANHAM, JR., & C. H. SMITH, Attorneys at Law. Partners in Court business only. Atlanta office corner of Marietta and Broad streets, up-stairs.

Augt-11y.

J. C. RUTHERFORD, Attorneys at Law, Macon, Ga., may-28-1y.

W. H. NEAL, Attorney at Law, R. Thompson, Ga. Will practice in the Courts of the Augusta and Middle Circuits, ap-10-1y.

S. M. WINN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Augusta, Ga., will practice in the courts of the Augusta Circuit.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. Augt-11y.

C. T. MULLEN, JOHN L. MOON, JUN- G. Lin & Moon, Attorneys at Law, Office Up-States, Bank Block, Cartersville, Ga., March-11y.

C. McCALLA, Attorney at Law, Con-

A. years, Ga., will practice in the Court of Rockdale and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections. May-22-1y.

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E. MODANILLE, Attorney at Law, Cartersville, Ga. Prompt attention given to collections of claims. Mar-11y.

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J. G. MCGONNELL, Attorney at Law, Calhoun, Gordon county, Ga., feb-11y.

JAMES H. GUERNY, J. L. JAMES, Guerny & James, Attorneys at Law, Dawson, Ga., will practice in the courts of Putnam, Southwestern and Albany Circuits, and elsewhere by special contract. May-17, 1874-1y.

W. T. THOMSON, Attorney at Law, the Augusta, Middle and Northern Circuits. Special attention given to collections. Jun-11y.

T. C. BATTLE, Attorney at Law, Sparta, Ga. Will practice in the courts of Coweta, Fayette, Meriwether and Clayton. Special attention given to collections. Jun-11y.

J. L. DOWAL, Attorney at Law, Jonesboro, Ga., will practice in Clayton and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts. June-11-12m.

J. A. HUNT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Barnesville, Georgia, will practice in the counties of the Flint Circuit, in the Supreme Court and in the United States District Courts at Atlanta. Augt-11y.

W. S. JOHNSON, Attorney at Law, Calhoun, Georgia. Office on west side Wall street, 60 yards southwest of the court house. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. June 5, 1874-1y.

W. J. RAY, Attorney at Law, Madison, Ga. Practices in the courts of the Oconee Circuit. Special attention given to collections. May-12-1y.

J. S. K. SMITH, Attorney at Law, Will practice in the State Courts in Atlanta Circuit and in the United States and Circuit Courts for the Northern District of Georgia. Office No. 19 Whitehall street, upstairs, room No. 4, Atlanta, Ga. feb-11y.

W. T. MOYERS, Attorney at Law, W. Newman, Ga. Will practice in all the Courts. Augt-11y.

L. E. ANDERSON, Attorney at Law, L. Covington, Newton county, Georgia, Mar-11y.

J. T. SPENCE, Attorney at Law, Jonesboro, Georgia. Will practice as State and Federal Courts. Mar-11y.

W. L. LU MPKIN, Attorney at Law, Union Point, Ga., will give strict attention to business entrusted to his care. Refers to F. W. Prinipal. June-11y.

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A. NIREW SLOCAN, Attorney at Law, Slocan, Ga. Will practice in the Superior Court of Chatham county, and in the United States Courts of the Northern and Southern Districts of Georgia. Special attention to collections. June-20-1y.

L. C. FAIN, T. C. MULLEN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Atlanta, Georgia. Will practice in the Superior Courts of Cherokee Georgia, the Supreme Court of the State, and the United States District and Circuit Courts, at Atlanta, Ga. Jun-11y.

BANKS.

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EAT MARKET AND DAIRY —

ATLANTA!

The Gate City Between
the West and South.
SECOND ANNUAL REVIEW OF
HER BUSINESS, TRADE,
AND PROGRESS.

Her Manufacturers, Railroads, Banks
Industries, Wholesale and Re-
tail Business, Public and
Private Enterprises,
Steady March on
the Highway
of Prosper-
ity, etc.

We to-day send forth our second annual review of the business of Atlanta. Our growing metropolis, the rightly called Gate City of the South, has moved steadily forward on the road of prosperity. Population has largely increased. The business done exceeds that of the former year six millions of dollars—the difference between \$29,397,700 of last year, and \$35,288,900 of the present. There have been no business failures of any importance. Material improvements have been numerous, and most splendid buildings have been erected. The grounds of the Great State fair, Oglethorpe park, have been beautified by a lavish expenditure of funds, and a great system of water works is in process of establishment. But in nothing is Atlanta's onward march more noticeable than in the increase of the cotton business, which has nearly doubled.

As our space is limited, without further remark we refer our readers to the full and gratifying statement that follows, which, among other things, shows that Atlanta has become a grand distributing center for dry goods, groceries, coal, lumber, ice, and other supplies:

ATLANTA AS A COTTON MARKET—PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE.

The total receipts of cotton for the year ending August 31, 1874, may be set down in round numbers at 55,000 bales. The average price paid for this cotton was 14½ cents per pound, indicating a total disbursement in this market of about \$3,800,000. For the preceding year the receipts were not far from 32,000 bales, with an average price paid about 17 cents.

Unlike the points of ocean departure, where receipts are counted of cotton which are really in transit, and which leaves behind at such points very little appreciable value, the cotton received and sold in the interior markets furnishes at once to the locality an available capital. It becomes new life-blood to the body mercantile. Its presence is immediately recognized by the renewed energy and activity of business. By far its largest value is distributed into every avenue of trade with a rapidity that converts stagnation into energetic life.

This element of speed has always been an essential characteristic of the cotton trade of Atlanta. Old marts, with their slow routine, have repeatedly attempted to draw this young, lusty market into the same dreary rut, but their representatives, who almost annually renew the effort, always come to grief. The fact is, the ways of Atlanta in the trade have always been *sui generis*; she has had a singular way of believing that her own mode was the best for Atlanta. And, what is very much to the point, the whole course of the cotton trade throughout the country, since the war, has been gradually conforming itself to the Atlanta idea. That idea is speed. One day now is equal in events to a month of the past time, and Atlanta in its whole history has recognized the fact. The same day that witnesses in the morning hundreds of cotton laden wagons wending their way along the different roads leading into Atlanta, at its close beholds the same cotton far on its way to the great manufacturing centers. The article thus passes direct from producer to consumer in the quickest manner, and at the least expense. One recognizes in this but an illustration of the same promptness and energy which have been the real cause of Atlanta's remarkable growth. During the past year the status of Atlanta as a cotton market has been such as to obtain for her a recognition in the reports of interior cotton markets. Her receipts have compared favorably with those of old established depots in the heart of the most fertile portion of the cotton belt. It may be asked what reasonable expectation exists for the continued growth of this interest.

At first blush it might seem that a location, buried in the center of the country, without an adjacent navigable water course, would present no inducement for the collection of the staple, sufficient to raise it to the proportions of a market. While it is true that all cotton markets owed their origin to the proximity of a river, it is also true that even with them the use of railroads has almost entirely superseded the water navigation. Of course, the largest navigable rivers, which, like the Mississippi, are highways of commerce, almost in the same sense as the ocean, are exceptions to this rule, but even the markets lying on this, especially in the interior, depend very largely on their railroads. Atlanta, by means of her roads, has direct and cheap communication with all the markets of the world, unequalled by any other interior southern town. The ocean transit effects no greater break in its communication than is caused by a common railroad transfer of freight; so that it is literally true that the shipments to Liverpool, or any European port, can be made with as much facility from a point within a mile of the coast. A notable illustration of this is the late shipment by that enterprising house, C. H. Strong & Co., of the first sale received here this season. This article was shipped on a through bill of lading to Liverpool, where it will arrive about seventeen days from date of departure, and very possibly be the first article of the new crop received in that market.

More than this. Whenever the direction of the Air Line railroad properly perceives its own best interests, and has the requisite ability to act accordingly, it must certainly make arrangements for the through transit of cotton to New York, by rail, without breaking bulk. It is by far the largest distributing point at the south, and that the cars thus employed will return laden with freight, a state of things which can exist at no other point. Such an arrangement would enable them to establish a through tariff, which would absolutely defy competition, and which would pour over their road a very large proportion of the crop seeking a market. It would build up Atlanta to the proportions of the largest interior cotton market of the country, and greatly increase her magnitude as a distributing point. We call upon the authorities of that line, in their interest, and those of our city, to initiate measures looking to that end.

A word as to our location. Formerly, Atlanta was considered to be just within the northern limit of the cotton belt. This is an exploded idea. The use of commercial and home-made fertilizers, with a closer and more economical system of farming, carried on by a labor almost exclusively white, has so far enlarged these limits, that Atlanta is now in the heart of a large and flourishing cotton region, having an average yield equal to the best. It is a noteworthy fact, that while year by year, with a great regularity, the hotter southern belt experiences the most disheartening casualties, this region seldom, if ever, meets with any general disaster to its crops. This, with the vastly superior climate, constitute this region the laboring white man's paradise.

A glance at the map exhibits another fact. With her facilities for speedy and cheap transportation, both existing and prospective, Atlanta is the natural market and point of departure for a vast tract of country. She lies on the most direct route to New York, for nearly all that portion of the extreme south, which is not, by location, immediately tributary to the ports of the Mississippi river, Gulf, or Atlantic. A through route, such as is suggested above, would attract from this vast territory a very considerable portion of its cotton.

To realize these advantages, the people of Atlanta, and particularly the incoming Cotton Exchange, should move promptly and with energy. We appeal especially to the banks, which last year stood so nobly by the trade, to make due preparation for the incoming crop, by collecting their resources, and in every way providing for the large demand, which will assuredly be made upon them for currency.

RAILROAD RECEIPTS.

We give in a succinct form the operations of two roads. The facts will be found valuable and interesting. Miscellaneous freights cover dry goods, hats, etc.

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STATEMENT OF FREIGHTS OUTWARD
From and originating in Atlanta, transported over Atlanta & West Point R. R.
for the fiscal years ending June 30th, 1872, 1873, and 1874.

From Atlanta.

Bush. Corn.

Bush. Wheat.

Bush. Oats.

Lbs. Bacon.

Lbs. Lard.

Bbls. Flour.

Wt. Miscellaneous.

Cars Coal.

Cars Stock.

Tons Guano.

Bush. Peas.

TAXABLE VALUE OF REAL ESTATE.
1st ward. \$1,979,420 00
2d ward. 2,857,375 00
3d ward. 729,020 00
4th ward. 1,877,806 00
5th ward. 3,268,315 00
6th ward. 1,289,570 00
7th ward. 1,252,895 00

Total. \$13,255,300 00

FULTON COUNTY.

Value of lands. \$1,590,180

Value town and city property. 11,486,294

Value of bank stock. 843,800

Value of money and solvent debts. 2,641,384

Value of merchandise. 2,069,398

Value of stocks and bonds. 290,745

Value of all other property. 1,277,275

Value of whole property. 20,485,380

SCOFIELD'S ROLLING MILL.

This is one of Atlanta's great industries, employing over two hundred men and paving them over \$120,000 per annum.

The strength of the times has had its effect in curtailing its operations as the following statements show:

OPERATIONS FROM SEPTEMBER 1872 TO SEPTEMBER 1873.

Rails 8,000 tons a \$60 per ton. \$640,000

Fish-bars 200 tons a 5½¢ per lb. 26,640

Bolts and nuts 40 tons a 7¢ per lb. 5,600

Spikes 1,500 kegs a \$5-25 per keg. 7,875

Merchant iron 500 tons a 5½¢ 52,500

Total. \$727,975

OPERATIONS FROM SEPTEMBER 1st 1873 TO DATE.

Rails 7,819 tons a \$60 per ton. \$469,140

Fish-bars 333 tons a 4¢ per lb. 26,640

Bolts and nuts 60 tons a 6½¢. 7,800

Spikes 2,340 kegs a \$4 per keg. 9,360

Merchant iron 962 tons a 4¢. 79,960

Total. \$589,900

DECREASE.

Total. \$138,075

PASSENGERS.

The sale of passenger tickets at the Union Passenger Depot foots up annually \$500,000.

The sales fluctuate considerably. Some months the sales reach \$86,000, while at other times they go down to \$15,000.

RRAL. ESTATE.

Since September 1873 there has been no speculative demand for real estate. There has been no money in the country to invest in real estate as an investment. Operations have been confined exclusively to bond fide settlers and the sales reach \$500,000. During the past two weeks there has been a lively demand for real estate.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

The demand for ready-made clothing has not been good during the year, and the sales were slightly reduced, footing up \$475,000 against \$500,000 the preceding year.

FERTILIZERS.

The trade in fertilizers was not as heavy as the preceding season, the demand falling short some twenty per cent. The sales foot up \$475,000, against \$570,000 the year previous.

INSURANCE.

Atlanta is headquarters for insurance. Life insurance foots up during the fiscal year \$200,000, in round numbers, and fire insurance \$150,000.

STOVES AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

The trade in stoves and house furnishing goods has been gradually swelling in volume until it has reached the handsome figure of \$325,000.

DRY GOODS.

The jobbing trade of Atlanta has been steadily on the increase for years past. The great advantage to country merchants of coming to Atlanta for their dry goods is too patent to be overlooked. Instead of going to New York at a heavy expense and laying in a stock, they come to Atlanta and purchase such goods as they really need, and as they fit in, at New York prices. The jobbing trade in dry goods for the past year, foots up, despite the panic last fall, \$2,500,000. Add to this, the retail trade, and the dry goods line will run up to \$5,000,000.

FURNITURE.

The trade in furniture adds a liberal amount to swell the aggregate volume of our business transactions. The manufacture of furniture has not yet reached the proportions that it will. The sales of those who deal exclusively in it foot up \$300,000.

CANDIES.

The manufacture of candies in Atlanta has developed into an important branch of industry, and the sales reach the handsome figure of \$250,000.

PLANTING MILLS.

In addition to the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds etc., our planing mills do contract and custom work to the amount of \$250,000. One firm is now engaged in erecting houses in various parts of the state.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

The sale of books, stationery, &c., foot up \$250,000. The coming year will increase it one-fifth, if not more.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

While the trade in drugs has become despondent, yet the practice of economy, and the exercise of their minds and bodies lessened the demand for drugs and medicines. The sales in this line reach \$250,000.

FLOUR.

The junk business includes rags, hides, wool, dried fruit, beeswax, scrap iron, old brass, copper, loose cotton, etc. The business operations of the past year reached the figures of the preceding year \$2,000,000.

JUNK BUSINESS.

The trade in rags reaches fair proportions. Our city mills during the year sold some 187,500 barrels for \$1,500,000. The railroads brought 343,000 barrels, which netted about \$2,000,000 more. The flour trade therefore foots up \$3,500,000.

MEAL AND COW FEED.

The sale of meal and cow feed, outside of operations, which are included under other heads, will foot up \$250,000. One firm alone sells \$160,000 worth of meal.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Atlanta is the headquarters of this district, composed of forty-seven counties. The revenue receipts foot up \$235,000 annually.

HATS AND CAPS.

The sale of hats and caps forms quite an item in the trade operations of Atlanta. The sales of exclusively dealers foot up the past year \$250,000.

FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE WORKS.

Our machine works and foundries are turning out cotton presses, screws, horse powers and other improved agricultural implements, the work all being executed here. The sales foot up \$220,000. In addition to this, the value of

Atlanta's Allies

Sketches of Towns Tributary to the Gate City.

MARIETTA, LAGRANGE, GAINESVILLE, GRIFFIN, BARNESVILLE, STONE MOUNTAIN, COVINGTON, ATHENS, DALTON, CARTERSVILLE, VILLE, ETC.

An Exhibit of Industry, Population and Development.

Specially Compiled for The Atlanta Constitution.

The Hum of Industry on all Sides.

STONE MOUNTAIN.

Population 1,300; cotton receipts 1,514 bales; merchandise sales \$180,000; whisky exported from Cox & Hill's distillery \$80,000. Stone Mountain granite company employ 60 hands, and ship granite to all parts of the south and west. One lawyer; four doctors; one editor; two preachers; two hotels and five or six boarding houses; three churches and two schools. Water splendid; wells excellent. Municipal authorities—J. W. Scruggs, Mayor, and E. L. Wood, H. N. Hamilton, G. R. Wells, J. E. Clond, J. R. Russel and J. C. Harris, aldermen.

PALMETTO.

Population 300; sales \$300,000; progress gradual; number of bales cotton sold 5,400; seven dry goods houses, with family grocery attached to each, and two grocery stores; no bar-room; two drug stores; three milliner houses; three blacksmith shops; one attorney; four physicians; one school; four churches; (two colored); two buggy shops.

LAGRANGE.

Population 3,200; two female colleges of note, viz: the Southern female college and the LaGrange female college; four white churches and two colored; splendid business point; the junction of N. & S. R. R., and A. & W. P. R. R.; refined society; a flourish weekly paper, the Reporter.

CARTERSVILLE.

Population 3,500; progress very good; cotton receipts 8,000 bales; sale of cotton and merchandise \$1,000,000; lumber, iron, lime and manganese, a large quantity, about 500,000; municipal—a mayor and eight aldermen.

J. C. MADDOX, clerk of council.

MONROE.

The youthful gusher who sends us the following, we have a great mind to tell on, but we won't this time:

Population 1,000; intelligent, industrious people; some splendid mechanics; leading lawyers and earnest, eloquent preachers; the fairest women that ever pastime many are warmly devoted.

Many of the belles are marriageable, but not by any means anxious to be captured, as each already numbers her slain on Cupid's battlefield by the score. But notwithstanding this havoc, they are not at all bloodthirsty, neither are they fearful to look upon.

Progress—The progress of this town does credit to the energy, enterprise and intelligence of the community. New buildings are going up rapidly on every street; new stores are being opened, and general activity is characteristic of the village. The churches have been renovated, and we can challenge the world for superior educational facilities. But chief among our many progressive enterprises is the Walton railroad, which is now being graded with all possible energy from Social Circle to Monroe. The citizens are enthused and jubilant over the project, and when the whistle of the engine and the rattle and clatter of car wheels are heard on our streets, a new impetus will be given to every interest. A more desirable place to live cannot be found, and since we must die, no place could contribute more to render our departure happy than this beautiful village.

Several thousand bales of cotton are bought at this market every season, and the ruling price competes successfully with other points of better shipping facilities.

We need but one thing more to make Monroe an unrivaled place. We need more good citizens to move in and "possess the land." There is ample room for spreading our dimensions indefinitely, and while many are coming in, yet we say to all the rest "come on." Lots at present are cheap, but the price is rapidly enhancing.

DECATOR.

Mr. Williams handed me your card of the 24th, asking for statement of population, progress, business, etc., of Decatur, requesting me to respond, as he could not himself find time to do so. Upon inquiry I find our population to be about 700; no sales of cotton the past year; receipts of cotton 250 bales; sales of merchandise \$58,000; the local advantages of the place are: proximity to Atlanta being only six miles, with abundant facilities for passing to and fro; very fine water; pleasant, quiet and healthful locality; society remarkable for its social and religious qualities, and for refinement without ostentation or extravagance. Respectfully,

R. C. WORD, M. D.

DULUTH.

Col. E. Y. Clarke: I take the liberty to answer your enquiries, being one of your subscribers and feeling an especial interest in the prosperity of my town. Population 125; town is improving rapidly; several new houses now in process of erection, both dwelling and business;

The prospects are fair for a big trade this fall. I have receipts for shipment of cotton from this depot (as agent) numbering 2,500 bales, 700 of which was bought and sold by merchants, and of which I shared Connolly in the remainder was divided between the guano agents and planters around in the country; together with the 700 bales cotton was sold in merchandise \$50,000, making upwards of \$90,000 worth trade, and our trade is largely increased to that of previous years. I could say a great deal about the advantages of our town in the trading line, but will put it in as condensed a form as possible, as newspaper men want everything to the point. I can safely say we have one of the best locations for a small town of any community on the line of railroad. We have a healthy place, good water, have good, productive lands east and west. Chattahoochee, west, flows through lands better than no country can boast; produces cane, cotton, wheat, oats, clover, grasses, and everything else common to this country. East, the Sweetwater lands spread out wide, and are equal almost in the production of the above mentioned products. I have given you a brief account of our place, but forgot to mention our schools, etc. We have a fine school and also a fine Sunday school, and a splendid church, though not quite completed; taking all together, I think we have a place, the advantages of which equal, or are superior to almost any place on the line of railroad. Hoping you may get such information from this as will serve you and be a benefit to us.

I am yours truly, J. E. JONES.

THOMSON.

In compliance with your request of the 24th instant, I below give you as accurate a report as possible on so short notice, of the aggregate amount of business done in our little city since September, 1873, up to date; also the population of the place and other particulars asked for. The population is estimated at about 1,000; cotton receipts since September 1, 1873, 8,938 bales; the annual shipment is about 10,000 bales; average weight per bale 450; aggregate proceeds of shipments \$52,873. Progress since 1865 very marked and still making rapid strides, despite the panic and the hard times. Number bales cotton sold in the place since September, 1873, 2,012; average weight per bale 400; aggregate sum arising from sales \$104,624; aggregate amount of merchandise sold since September, 1873, \$37,100; total amount arising from merchandise and cotton sales \$501,724. The advantages and recommendations of our city are so numerous that if I enumerate them all, I will occupy too much space in your columns; therefore I will mention only a few of the leading features of the place, that render it such a desirable place of location, both for business and habitation. The surrounding country is opulent and populous; the people honest and enterprising; the society as high-toned and moral as any where in Georgia, and the educational and religious advantages are excellent. We have a large merchant mill, recently established. We have an Odd Fellow's, a Temperance, and a Masonic lodge, each in a flourishing condition. We have the best fire company in the state, with five hundred and fifty feet of good hose, and a firemen's hall, which will soon be finished, and when it is completed will vie with any in the state for beauty and utility. In addition to this I will say that our little city is growing rapidly, and I venture the assertion that Thompson is head and ears above any place of this size in the southern states. The municipal authorities at present are: H. C. Roney, chairman; Jno. M. Curtis, W. A. Gill, clerk; Capt. John Lyon, marshal.

Aldermen—C. W. Brown, B. M. Turner, J. H. Pound, J. W. Stafford, G. L. Summers, P. F. Mathews.

ATHENS.

Below find a statement that will approximate very closely, time too short for more. Population of the city 6,500. Progress moderate but substantial in wealth and population. Cotton receipts for the year ending September 1st, 1874, 27,000 bales. About \$1,725,000 worth were sold in the city of the above number of bales. Merchandise sold last year \$2,225,000. Gross products of manufacturers in and around Athens for the year 1873, between \$1,700,000 and \$1,800,000. Present municipal authorities: Wm. King, Jr., mayor; G. H. Palmer, R. Nickerson, F. W. Lucas, Frank Pope, W. H. Hodgeson, C. G. Talmadge, R. L. Moss, R. H. Lumpkin, aldermen; W. A. Gill, clerk; Capt. John Lyon, marshal.

The above I hand you at request of W. W. Cato. Yours &c., G. CARTER, N. P. COVINGTON.

We have a population of between 1,200 and 2,000 souls, and are proud to boast that it is steadily increasing. The general mercantile business of our town amounts to about \$700,000 per annum. The banking interest is in a flourishing condition, doing a business of about \$500,000. It would be well to remark that over half of the goods sold here

ARE PURCHASED IN ATLANTA.

The cotton receipts amounted to about 10,000 bales in 10 months, 9-10ths of which were sold in this place. We have

a bold and fearless democratic newspaper, the Enterprise, a male academy,

steam mills, and other necessary and beneficial agencies for the public welfare.

The Southern Masonic female college is becoming one of the most popular institutions in the state. A fine granite jail has just been completed and a new jail

above has been built. Our city government consists of S. N. Pitts, mayor; E. V. Branham, 1st ward; J. J. Stephenson, 2d ward; S. W. Hawkins, 3d ward; A. D. Hammert, 4th ward; E. H. Yancey, 5th ward; and C. H. Tucker, 6th ward.

WEST POINT.

Population 2,500; progress, marked; large, brick business houses now being erected, also a large city hall; cotton

receipts, 20,000 bales—all sold in West Point—merchandise generally, \$1,500,000; invested in cotton mills here, \$400,000. The Lanier Brothers have

banking facilities equal to the demands, West Point is a first class manufacturing locality. There is fine water power with the incorporation, and in six miles of the place, on the Chattahoochee river and Flat Shoal creek, there is good water power sufficient to run 100,000 spindles. We have a first class foundry and iron works in successful operation. We have three churches, with a membership of about 360 members. We have a first class male high school under the management of prof. W. S. Durham.

The citizens of West Point have just completed a magnificent female college building containing twelve rooms and a chapel 96x50 feet. The college is in a flourishing condition, and is presided over by Col. A. P. Mooty, assisted by an able corps of teachers.

Our town is supported by an extensive scope of fertile country. Crops generally good.

West Point offers many inducements to capitalists. Capitalists and men of enterprise cordially invited to come among us.

In morals, enterprise and intelligence our community will rank with any of equal size in the state.

Municipal authorities—B. F. Reed, Mayor, Aldermen—Dr. W. E. White, E. F. Lanier, W. A. Callaway, J. Friesen, T. J. Atkins, marshal; Dr. J. W. Osbin, clerk and treasurer.

CONVERS.

Four years ago Conyers was a mere way-station on the Georgia railroad, thirty miles east of Atlanta. To-day it is a lively, bustling, progressive town, numbering some 2,000 inhabitants, and daily increasing in wealth, size and population.

There is a peculiar neatness of appearance about the town which at first strikes the stranger with surprise, but this is explained by the recent rapid growth of the place, and the fact that it has since the war suffered terribly from the ravages of the fire.

Many of the dwellings are very commodious and handsome, and considerable attention is paid to the ornamentation of the grounds. The courthouse and the Masonic hall are both large and stately edifices built of brick and conveniently situated.

The business part of the town contains twenty-seven brick stores and quite a number of wooden structures. The new hotel, also of brick, is being rapidly erected, and will in a short time be ready for occupation.

There are four churches—two Baptist, one Presbyterian and one Methodist.

The female college and the male and female high school are educational institutions of no little reputation.

Rev. H. Phillips & Co., Atlanta.

General Authorities—Mayor, H.

Reid, Aldermen, A. B. Wallis, E.

J. Letze, S. Black, J. T. Holley, M. G.

Whitlock, M. H. Lyon, clerk, J. B.

Glover, Marshal, D. M. Young, treasurer, S. Black.

Conyers is president of the former, and

Messrs. J. T. McClelland and J. M. Brit-

ton principals of the latter. In fact, the

school advantages of Conyers are remark-

ably good. There are some 400 children

attending the college and schools.

The professions are well represented.

Of lawyers there are nine; of physicians

and dentists, three.

The leading merchants are thirty in

number.

HAMPTON.

In addition to the foregoing, the town

contains a sash and blind factory, a tan-

ner, various mills, etc. The Rockdale

paper mill and the cotton factory are situ-

ated outside of the corporate limits, but

come fairly within the scope of Conyers

business enterprises.

The general merchandise sold during

the past year amounts to about \$400,000.

Cotton receipts for the past season, about 6,000 bales. It is shipped to At-

lanta, Augusta, Athens, Savannah, Balti-

more, Philadelphia and New York.

The taxable property of the town is \$366,537, being an increase of \$52,000 in the last twelve months.

The municipal government is invested

in the following board of town commis-

sioners:

Captain D. P. Smith, chairman, T. H.

Bryan, W. F. Treadwell, T. C. Posey,

C. W. Travis, clerk.

There are also two Masonic lodges, one

Good Templars' lodge, one military

company, and a Savings and Loan Associa-

tion.

The Rockdale Register is the only pa-

per published in the place. It is owned

by a stock company, A. L. Davidson,

president, and W. P. Reed, editor.

The country surrounding Conyers is

thickly settled, principally by independ-

ent, small farmers; the population is

overwhelmingly white; the climate de-

lightful at all seasons; the water is excel-

lent, and, in short, there is wanting noth-

ing that makes life enjoyable and profit-

able. Sagacious business men predict a popu-

lation of 5,000 in three years' time.

MADISON.

Population of Madison is 2,900; pro-

gress very encouraging. Eight large

handsome brick stores completed within

the last twelve months, and a lively

THE FORSAKEN.

(This poem, written by "Stella" (Mrs. Estella Anna Lewis), at the age of fourteen, was "the most beautiful ballad of kind ever written. We have read it," he remarked, "more than twenty times, and always with increased admiration." And in the strength of this opinion we reprint it.)

It has been said, for all who die
There is a tear,
Some plaining, bickering heart to heart,
Over every bier.

But in that hour of pain and dread
Who will draw near
Around thy humble couch and shed
Our farewell tear?

Who's watch life's last departing ray
In deep despair.

And with my spirit on its way
With holy prayer?

What mourner round my bier will come
In weeds of woe?

And follow me to my long home
Solemn and slow?

When lying on my clayey bed,
In icy sleep,

Who then by pure affection led,
Will come and weep?

By the pale moon implant the rose
Upon my breast,

And bid it cheer my dark repose,
My lowly rest?

Could I but know, when I am sleeping
Low in the ground,

One faithful heart would there be keeping
Watch all night round,

As if some geny lay shrouded beneath
That soul's cold gloom,

Would mitigate the pang of death
And light the tomb.

Yes! in that hour, if I could feel
From halls of glee,

And Beauty's presence one would steal
In secrecy,

And come and sit and weep by me
In night's deep noon,

Oh! I would ask of memory
No other boon.

But al! a lonelier fate is mine,
A deeper woe.

From all I love in youth's sweet time
I soon must go;

Drawn round me my pale robes of white,
In a dark spot,

To sleep through death's long, dreamless
Lone and forgot.

ROME.

A Cottage Home Among the Mountains—Rome and its Attractions—Myrtle Hill Cemetery.

Editors Constitution: Weary with languor and loneliness, worn with heat and dust, one bright morn of recent date three young ladies wandered away from the city of Atlanta to the hills and glens of northern Georgia. After leaving the state road, and taking the branch road to Kingston, we found ourselves ever and anon winding around the banks of a sweet mountain river, its rippling waters just clear and sparkling, its vine-clad rustic old trees, with clustering bell-shaped flowers. While watching still, and dreaming of its romantic course, the rain drew us over its crescent curve, announcing our arrival in the city of Rome, where we were instantly welcomed by a handsome escort who led us into a sweet sequestered spot as one's restless spirits are continually craving.

A COTTAGE HOME,
with a long veranda, a shady yard where sunbeams only kiss the blooming flowers 'mid quivering shadows on the lawn, luscious fruit—pink tinted and white—hangs over the orchard path, while just below a silvery stream makes quite a "sudden rally," and gently murmurs as it flows thus on and on, forever! Need we say that the hours spent there were of a golden hue? Could it be otherwise in the hospitable home of Mrs. D., where her agreeable sons, charming and accomplished daughters permitted naught to be wanting that would, in the least degree, contribute to our pleasure?

Rome is quite a large, pretty place—appropriately named, as it truly contains "seven hills." The principal street is broad, and shady, with three rows of trees, substantial business houses and two hot hotels. Howard street is the Fifth avenue, and is indeed beautiful with its residences and cultivated yards. We visited the different churches, and had the pleasure of hearing the pastors, all of whom are excellent men, much beloved by their congregations. The Baptist church is, internally, of more modern style, with a well shaded yard and two cool fountains, dashing their foaming spray over the rugged rocks around their base.

Among the noted places are the homes of "Bill Arp," and our celebrated M. D., Dr. Battey. Rome possesses excellent water works, a city reservoir of exceeding value, from whose observatory we obtained a charming view of the surrounding country and had our curiosity satisfied by watching the machinery of the clock as it struck. It has an "echoing bell," but no "silver stroke." The town has five bridges, several warehouses, a foundry, and is built between two rivers, with a flourishing Brooklyn on the other side.

Just beyond, at "the meeting of the waters," is

MYRTLE HILL CEMETERY,
naturally wild yet hallowed spot, where the dead wildly rest, undisturbed by noise and strife below. The carriage drive is through a long avenue of silver leaf poplars. One—the grave of a young lady—was particularly noticeable. A white cross with an ivy wreath encircling it marked the sods completely covered with fragrant violets. Though over the graves of our fallen heroes was written the sad "unknown," yet many a withered garland testified to having remembrances. Silent city of the dead—grand in its simplicity—simple in its grandeur!

In days of yore Rome was the seat of the famous

ETOWAH CAMPAIGN.

There is still an old Indian burying ground where many a warrior chieftain lies, and from which a number of bones, helmets and utensils have been exhumed. Dr. Battey has now a skull from one of these mounds in his anatomical collection. Perchance too many of those weeping willows droop o'er the dusky form an Indian maiden quietly resting on the green banks of the quickly flowing Oostawha.

We were quite captivated with the plainness and beauty of the ladies, the intelligence and kindness of the gentlemen, and were also pleasantly remunerated by some of Atlanta's nobler sons, especially in a delightful ride one evening with—well—“guess who, if you can, guess who.”

And as we returned under the care of distinguished gentleman, whose attention called forth much gratitude, and whose entertaining capacities elicited a smile. We brought cherished associations and bright memories of Rome fraught with joy and happiness.

RAMBLER.

A HAREM SCANDAL.

A Divorce Suit in High Turkish Circles.

(Constantinople Letter, July 25, to Montreal Gazette.)

A great scandal is at this moment the common theme of conversation in both native and European society. The wife of Halli Sheriff Pasha, nee Princess Nazil of Egypt, niece of the Khedive, and daughter of the Mustapha Fazil Pasha, has just separated herself from her husband, after a short married life of fourteen months. This beautiful and accomplished lady is one of the very few Turkish women who have received a good education. Brought up in the society of a most accomplished English lady, she is thoroughly conversant with English and French, speaking both languages fluently, and possessing a very respectable knowledge of the literature of the two great Western nations. She is, besides, a good musician, and altogether a clever woman. Her father, like all the descendants of the great Mehmet Ali of Egypt, is a most enlightened man, and has given his three daughters a thoroughly European education. But behold the result! This lady is too intelligent for a purely Mussulman husband—too delicately-minded to be merely the chief of a harem. And the marriage which, was trumpeted abroad, would have an immense influence on Turkish female society, has in so short a time come to naught. Very lately the Princess dined with lady Elliot, the wife of the British ambassador, at the British Embassy, the first Mussulman woman who had ever entered and dined there. Her influence, joined to that of her sister and a few other Turkish ladies, was really having a most beneficial effect on the domestic life of many of the higher Turkish families, when unfortunately all has been rudely shattered in the bud, for her husband's conduct (although he is a Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, and has passed much of his time in Paris) became so bad that human nature could endure no more, her sense of propriety being offended every day. It was impossible for an intelligent, pure-minded woman to live longer with him, and she was compelled to return to her father's house, where she now lies dangerously ill. Her father, as well as her uncle, are dreadfully scandalized, and for this reason the latter did not come to Constantinople lately, as has always been his custom at Sultan's fete. The cure wishes to build a new church large enough for his flock. The town of Lourdes is situated some distance from the famous shrine.

There has been much discussion recently over the statistics of the church of Scotland, and several estimates have been made. The following by Rev. Mr. Johnston is accepted as substantially correct: Population of Scotland in 1872, 3,394,000; members of the established church, 1,063,000; other presbyterian bodies, 1,299,000; other denominations, 202,000; total evangelical population, 2,544,000; Roman Catholics, 290,000; Socinian and other sects, 10,000; neglected ordinances, 530,000.

The next Anglican church congress will be held at Brighton, opening October 6th. The president, the bishop of Chichester, will open the proceedings with an address, after which the Old Catholic movement in Europe will be discussed by the bishop of Winchester, the dean of Chester, and others. Among the other subjects to be considered are: Home missions, foreign missions, church patronage, convocations of the church of England, education, diocesan synods, church finance, and skepticism. This body has no legislative power, and meets simply for discussion.

The Rev. O. Green, a Presbyterian missionary at Yokohama, denies that the government of Japan gives unlimited freedom to the Christian missionaries to teach. He says: The law against Christianity has not been abrogated. There is no religious toleration. The people are somewhat restrained, by fear of the law, from resorting to missionaries to be taught. We foreigners are prevented by law from living among the natives, nor can we live anywhere save in a little corner in each of the open ports, called the "foreign concession," but we dare not go among the people to the limit of twenty-five miles from each of these seven cities—there is the legal boundary.

The gathering of the various Methodist bodies at the Round Lake Camp meeting is likely to have more important results than was anticipated. It has been said that it has done more to bring the northern and southern Methodists on good terms than all the efforts that have been made for the past thirty-five years.

The Rev. Dr. McFerrin, a distinguished member of the Southern church, writes of it: "I think the meeting was a grand success, and did much to increase the feeling of Christian fraternity among the various Methodist families."

The greetings were cordial, and the interchange of Christian sentiment delightful."

Rev. Mr. Punshon thus describes an Indian village which he had seen on Vancouver's island: "There were two streets called 'Heathen' and 'Christian.' The Heathen street was next to the river, and consisted of shanties, with a door, indeed, and a chimney to each, but no windows. The door and the chimney formed the only orifices. Here five, six, sometimes ten families herded together. In Christian one saw white cottages, in which the institution of the family appeared, with something of the industries of civilized life, and giving one the idea of a home. Old fathers of sixty years of age were in Heathen street, but their sons were in Christian street, and, as the gospel continues to be preached, there is a little emigration going on by persons passing from the former to the latter."

Queen Victoria is the legal head of the Episcopal church of England and the Presbyterian church of Scotland. When she is in England her Presbyterianism is technically called "dissent," and when in Scotland her Episcopalianism there becomes "dissent." She has a morbid hatred of ritualism. The prince of Wales is inclined to ritualistic ceremonies, while his eldest sister, the princess of Germany, is a Lutherian; his brother-in-law, Lord Lorne, a Presbyterian; another brother-in-law, the prince imperial of Russia, is a protestant Lutherian; a sister-in-law, the duchess of Edinburgh, is a Greek Catholic; her husband is a low church Episcopalian; the other brothers and sisters are Episcopalian and Presbyterians by turn, their particular creed depending upon their residence. The princess of Wales' feelings are cordial, and the interchange of Christian sentiment delightful."

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DAILY CONSTITUTION.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION.

DEFIES REPUTATION.

To LAWYERS.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION by the reporter of the Court.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we can not undertake either to return or preserve.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS are now ready in pamphlet form, with table of cases and general index. At the last term decisions of very great importance were rendered. Sent post paid for \$1. Address W. A. Hemphill & Co.

GENERAL TRAVELING AGENTS: T. M. ACTON. J. W. ANDERSON.

ATLANTA:

Sunday Morning, August 30, 1874

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

SECOND DISTRICT:

Hon. W. E. SMITH, of Dougherty.

FIFTH DISTRICT:

Hon. M. A. CANDLER, of DeKalb.

SIXTH DISTRICT:

Hon. Jas. H. BLOUNT, of Bibb.

NINTH DISTRICT:

Hon. G. McMILLAN, of Habersham.

BREVITIES.

—Gold closed in New York at 95½.

—Cotton closed in New York at 16½.

17½; in Liverpool at 8½.

—If you want whisky at Bennington, Vermont, ask for "prepared baudanum."

—Hartford thinks that she has a sure recipe for producing rain, viz: to have a military drill.

—An old cynic says: "With many women, going to church is little better than looking into a bonnet shop."

—"Sitting in the lap of ages" will no longer be an apt quotation. Miss Susan B. Anthony has reversed its applicability.

—Queen Victoria sent some jewelry to Princess Alice in Blankenberghe and the package was stolen in Bruges on the way.

—They say that the grasshopper of this year can clear a wheat field in the time that his grandfather would have required to sharpen his teeth.

—The English papers received by late mails contain copious extracts from the statements, etc., in the Beecher-Tilton scandal.

—During the recent sea sounding in the Pacific, a depth of 4,655 fathoms, nearly five and one-third miles was off the coast of Japan.

—The most untalkative person seldom fails to make a few remarks when, with bare feet, he steps on carpet tacks in the morning.

—On the 7th August, 1874, at Verviers, in Belgium, the wife of a laboring man gave birth to four infants—three girls and a boy.

—There is a hotel in Oshkosh that has the reputation of not having a single bed bug in it. The fact is, they are all married and have large families.

—A Cincinnati boarding school girl, while indulging with her companion in the amusement of kicking at a mark the other day, dislocated her thigh joint.

—The Indiana man who worked three days in a harvest field and received therefor a litter of pups, has come to the conclusion that it is not more currency we need, but a better currency.

—The canton of Schwyz, Switzerland, is said to have adopted the principles of female suffrage to the fullest extent, women being eligible not only as electors but also as candidates for public offices.

—These lines are by a realistic Si-ginaw (Michigan) poet:

"Won't the red Injun here took their de-lights,
Fish't, fit and bled.
Now most of the inhabitants is whites,
With nary red."

—We learn from the Courier-Journal that Mr. A. T. Stewart paid \$35,000 for a cattle picture by Auguste Bonheur, which is now in his gallery. Auguste is a brother of Ross, and this picture is 16 feet by 20. Mr. Stewart also has George's well-known picture of the gladiators.

—One of the guests at the United States hotel, Saratoga, is the widow of a wealthy citizen of Buffalo. She is sixty years of age, and is accompanied by her widowed son-in-law, who is just half her age. These two persons are engaged to be married, and will be united next winter.

—Mr. George Jerome, one of the fish commissioners of Michigan, declares that every acre of water, if properly cultivated, is equal in food-producing value to an acre of land, and that the present food supply from water is equal to 5,750,000 cattle of an average weight of 700 pounds.

—It has frequently been asserted that movements resembling tides have been observed in the great lakes. From a series of careful observations made by one of the officers of the U. S. lake survey, at Detroit, it has been definitely settled that the lakes are absolutely tideless.

—Mr. Thurlow Weed may be seen every morning walking from his house on West Twelfth street, near Fifth Avenue, with his pockets full of fruit, which he deals out with a generous hand to crowds of little urchins who besiege his residence. Mr. Weed counts this as one of his greatest pleasures.

—Last night, in a fit of desperation, a rash and misguided "clerk" in the bury of yards and docks rose from his bed at 12 o'clock midnight, procured a rope, went down to the navy yard, climbed over the fence into one of the meadows, and, in the still hour, tied all the official cow-tails together—*Washington Chronicle*.

—Tidings have just reached us from Rochester's silent Susan, from which it would appear that the reports in the morning papers concerning her are not strictly accurate. She had read Bessie's shameful yarn, but not a word escaped her. Once or twice she removed her gold-rimmed spectacles, flourished them over her head as if they were a tomahawk, and then sat down on them and then gave way to them. There was no wildness in her eye, no frenzy in her manner, no tremor of her nerve; but the trained observer easily detected the settled expression of a woman who felt that she owned a Juggernaut car, and meant to move it.

The Georgia State Fair.

The preparations are far advanced, and it is the opinion of all who are conversant with the details that they will be almost perfect and complete. Mayor Spencer and the fair committee have been indefatigable in their endeavors to satisfy the demands of the people for a fair that shall be better than the state has ever known, and we believe their success is assured. So far as the grounds are concerned they have, at least, left nothing to be desired. The track has been improved, the buildings repaired, beautified and placed with an eye to the general effect, the parade grounds leveled, and the commanding terraces converted into sweeping and harmonious lines of green that relieve and heighten the appearance of the whole. The ample space has, in short, been transformed into a charming and delightful park.

While the landscape gardener and architect are completing the grounds and buildings, many of the incidental but equally necessary arrangements are progressing. One leading idea has been to bring the vast concourse of people to Atlanta at the least possible expense—to put the advantages of the fair within the reach of the poorer citizen, and thus increase its results to the utmost. To this end bargains have been struck with all the converging lines of railroad for the transportation of the whole world to the fair at half rates and their return to their homes, wiser and better citizens, on the same liberal terms. This applies to the connecting lines as well, so that the fair-seekers from as far north as Virginia, as far west as Louisville and Cincinnati, and as far south as the ocean and the gulf, can come without much expense. Stock and all articles for exhibition will also be carried at half rates.

Mayor Spencer has gone still further in the economical direction. In securing tents for the use of the fifty military and fire companies that are expected, he bargained for an additional supply which will be developed to the accommodation of those who prefer camp life during the fair week. Delegations or families who want to dwell in tents can secure them by giving reasonable notice of their wishes. In this way a man can bring his whole family with him to the fair, followed by a two-mile wagon loaded with supplies and mattresses, and live on the grounds in his own house. Its walls will be a little thin, but it will protect him from intrusion and answer for a temporary castle for all that.

Very satisfactory provisions have also been made for the representatives of the press, who are expected in force, and will be cordially welcomed. Their headquarters will be ample in size, and furnished with the conveniences that the profession specially demands, besides those that all humanity find agreeable. We hope to meet, during the fair week, our brethren from all parts of the land. We know that they will not regret a week's stay amid the people and products of Georgia, and no efforts will be spared to make their visit pleasant. One entire building will be set apart for their accommodation, situated midway between a floral hall and the merchant's bazaar.

A word about the latter. The merchants of the city propose to make a display that cannot be duplicated in the south below Louisville and Baltimore. The immense and constantly increasing trade of the Gate City will be presented in a way that will show what has been accomplished, and leave the beholder to picture in his mind the grand possibilities of the future. Our columns this morning present some facts and figures connected with the city's trade, but at the fair will be presented actual samples of what can be found in the central jobbing and distributive city of the south.

Georgia has had successful fairs, but in no case have the preliminary arrangements and prospects equalled those of the coming one. We know whereof we speak; and we hope every one of our readers, near and far, will be ready to participate in and enjoy the near-at-hand jubilee of Georgia's farmers, manufacturers and merchants.

The Florida democrats believe they can carry the election of this fall, and regain control of their state. A very respectable portion of the republican party is said to be disgusted with the domination of the carpet-baggers, whom Grant has foisted upon them. The result in Alabama will certainly be a sweeping democratic victory, and if Florida goes the same way, there will be only three states in the hands of thieves and negroes—South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana.

TEN wagons and carts, loaded with native hay, neatly baled, passed through Sandersville last week, en route to the railroad for shipment to Macon. The Herald of that city declares that it was a novel sight. We hope it may become a very common sight in every section of the state. The hay came from the farm of Col. R. L. Warthen, who should print his experience in the cultivation of hay for the benefit of those who assert that it cannot be profitably grown in the state.

The Rome Courier says that Commodore Tilton is fitting out quite a fleet for operations up the Oostanaula. The Mary Carter will be his flagship. Capt. Coulter commands the co-operating land forces, and the first attack will be made in a few days at Battey's shoals. Then look out for uprooted logs and miscellaneous snags.

LET every man, who regards the vital interest of Atlanta, turn out on Tuesday next and work for the selection of true and noble candidates for the legislature.

The Legislative Nominations on Tuesday.

On next Tuesday, the first day of September, the democracy of Fulton county will nominate candidates for representatives in the next general assembly, and the election of the nominees, in October, is beyond all doubt. This certainty of party triumph relieves us from all necessity to consider the availability of any of the aspirants, and leaves us alone and face to face with the naked question as to their fitness for the position. But this is a question of the gravest moment. Matters involving the honor and welfare of the State are to be met and disposed of by the general assembly and Fulton would be sadly derelict were she to bring either a weak or an unwilling arm to the work. The constitutional amendment declaring the invalidity of over six millions dollars of bonds is but one of the many important matters that will demand attention. In fact, no legislation is really unimportant if it does not directly concern the whole State. It affects the community or the rights and interests of individuals, and when the state, in its sovereignty, moves its strong arm, the citizen is powerless to resist. The wielding of the tremendous power of the legislative department for good or ill, should always be a matter of grave concern, and as far as possible, should be entrusted to faithful and skillful hands only. But to this general view of the matter we may add that the city of Atlanta has large interests at stake, as everybody knows so well, that to particularize would be superfluous, and to defend and promote them she must have watchful, discreet and able representatives such as by their character and attainments can exercise an influence over their fellows. The question as between the candidates we repeat is, solely, one of fitness for the place; and besides the high duty that every democrat owes to his city and state is to see that the services of the best men are secured. Personal preferences should be forgotten. People of Atlanta, we implore you to sleep not over your dearest interests. We need not tell you that in all probability redoubled efforts will be made in the next legislature to accomplish legislation greatly damaging to the prosperity of Atlanta. To select weak men, incapable of a powerful advocacy of our rights and interests, would be the most suicidal folly. Put aside personal preferences, and select the best men. Such a course is always the true one, but any other at such a critical time as the present should justly subject us to the execration and contempt of even the loved ones of our homes.

Oglethorpe Park.

This beautiful expanse of ground, this sixty-acre field of gentle slopes and grassy vales, of noble trees, and even of a tiny lake, is capable of being turned into a very fine park. And this can be done at an expense so trifling that the people will never know how the transformation was effected—how we gained a handsome and desirable breathing place without a plunge into the citizen's pocket.

This is the proposed way of it. When the last man of the State Fair procession leaves the ground, there will remain fine drives, elegant terraces and other improvements that should not be suffered to fall into a state of semi-ruin. These improvements should be turned to good account, as they can easily and beneficially be. Give a competent superintendent the services at all times of ten members of our municipal chain-gang, and their labor, together with his skill, will amply suffice, in the judgment of competent artists, to keep the city's property in excellent condition, and make improvements as fast as is desirable. Who would feel the expense? In what better way can the present outlay be utilized? Where can you put the labor of ten convicts so that it will do more good for those who do not possess broad acres, green lawns or shaded drives?

The Political Prospect in Georgia.

The prospect brightens hourly. The election of a democrat from every congressional district in Georgia seems almost a foregone conclusion. The retirement of Freeman in this district, the probable cause of which we give on the local page, throws the radical ranks into confusion and doubly insures the election of Candler. But the real philosophy of it is working with similar effect everywhere in the South. White men can not be brought to degrade themselves by absolute truculence to negro domination, and humiliating subserviency to the civil rights and social equality dogmas of radicalism. Sloan of the Savannah district for this very cause would not be a candidate for re-election, and in every section of the State its operations must necessarily drive from the republican ranks every white man not totally lost to the interests of his own race. The democracy of Georgia have only to work vigorously and with enthusiasm to sweep the state. Another candidate, will doubtless be put in the field against Candler, but energetic and unrelaxed efforts in the only requisite to an overwhelming democratic victory. Heaven be praised for the glorious prospect.

It was Gen. Hunton, and not Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, as stated by the wires, who was nominated for congress in the eighth district of Virginia. Gen. H. is the present representative, and the real hero of Ball's Bluff. It is reported that Hon. James Barbour will run against him as an independent candidate. Mosby seems to be out of the fight. Barbour is his friend.

A Big Fire in Baltimore.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

BALTIMORE, August 29.—The extensive conflagration in the east end of the city to-day destroyed a large cooperage of Kimball and Shaffer on Canton avenue with a stock of stoves and machinery valued at \$15,000, insured principally in New York and Newark N. J. A number of small dwellings and a church were also damaged to the extent about \$3,000, in all. The fire is still smoldering.

—

Another Negro Brute.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

CANTON, Pa., August 29.—Albert Brown a negro last night outraged a white girl aged seven years named Greenleaf, and cut her throat from ear to ear, and then jumped in front of a passing train breaking both his legs. He is now in custody here.

Cotton—Volatility Nov. 52.

The receipts this week are 6,000 bales; 2,000 less than last year, and the same as two years since. It is likely the receipts for next week will be about 9,000 bales, compared with 12,000 last year, and 15,000 the year before; and the receipts at the interior towns, 1,200 bales, compared with 1,841 last year, and 3,507 the year before.

The thermometer has averaged 76 degrees at noon. Clear and cool two days; cloudy, cool, and rainy five days. Rain fall for the week 7.85 inches. The same week, last year, the thermometer was 84 degrees at noon. Clear and hot five days, and cloudy and warm two days; very light shower one day. Rain fall for the week .25 of an inch. The same week, year before last, the thermometer was 85 degrees at noon. Clear and hot every day. No rain.

WEATHER.

The year of 1874 will be long remembered as the year of extreme heat and large quantity of rain. 49.50 inches of rain has already fallen, and only two-thirds of the year has passed, compared with 53.70, and 49.88 for the years of 1872 and 1873. The average of these amounts is 49.50 inches; just what we have had for eight months this year. This is caused by the conet, or does it overshadow the success of southern rights? Up to the 21st day of August, only 1 inch of rain had fallen during the month. On the 22d 2 inches fell in two hours, and we had several showers afterwards. Then for two days it was clear and cool. On the 27th a slow, drizzling rain began at 2 p. m. As we write, forty-eight hours afterwards, it is still raining. Over four inches have already fallen and there is no prospect of its clearing up. The rain has been slow, but constant, scarcely stopping a moment during the two days and nights. This has been by far the largest quantity of rain that has fallen in one week, at this place, in five years. Thermometer is 63 at noon to-day.

ATLANTA MARKETS—RECEIPTS.

1874 1873

Receipts this week..... 16 75

Receipts previously..... 53700 30560

53716 30635

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments this week..... 55 115

Shipments previously..... 53145 30495

53210 30610

STOCK.

Stock on hand..... 517 25

PRICE.

Low middlings..... 14½ 17

The daily receipts at all ports for next week for the past four years are as follows:

1870 1871 1872 1873

Saturday..... 1,125 3,350 885 2,311

Monday..... 1,610 1,810 3,926 1,550

Tuesday..... 1,115 1,261 1,697 1,526

Wednesday..... 890 1,604 2,515 2,069

Thursday..... 1,230 1,250 2,047 1,488

Friday..... 848 1,506 4,035 2,194

Various..... 50 416 39 508

6,868 9,137 15,084 11,646

NEW YORK.

FARM AND GRANGE.

Except Delaware and Connecticut, all the states now have state granges. There are subordinate granges in those states, and in all the territories except New Mexico and Arizona.

In some of the California granges the matter of inaugurating a rigorous and effective campaign, under the provisions of the squirrel nuisance abatement law, has been under consideration, and a determination is evinced to have the pests exterminated.

Grand Master Adams, in a letter to a Minnesota paper, says: "I fully agree with you that our order must not, as such, become a political organization, but I most earnestly hope that our members will be true to their duty as American citizens, and take an active and prominent part in holding the institutions and laws of our country."

At a meeting of Moreau grange, Morgan county, Mo., on March 28, last, the books were opened and \$500 in \$10 shares, subscribed at once to start a tannery. The tannery is now in operation, and turning out between fifty and sixty sides of leather a week. Heretofore the farmers sold the hides to St. Louis merchants; they sold to dealers who shipped to Boston, then back to Morgan county. Other granges are now going to follow the example of Moreau.

The grange mill at Waterford, Minnesota, has proved an undoubted success. Since the 28th of January last, it has exchanged with the farmers 12,000 bushels of wheat, equal to 287,500 pounds of flour. It is now turning out 140 barrels of flour daily, which is shipped direct to this city, and commands a ready sale, receiving from 1,000 to 2,000 bushels of wheat at \$7.04 a bushel, and exchanging 150 to 200 bushels, equal to 30 or 40 barrels of flour, the exchange paying the running expenses.

Mr. Saunders, founder of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, is seeking to devise an improved method of insurance for farmers. Another of his plans is to have a portion of the funds of the National Grange—which now amounts to some \$35,000—expended for libraries for subordinate granges. Already the educational interests of the order are in a measure provided for, inasmuch as each society has a regular lecturer, called the lecturer, whose duty is to give special attention to the science of agriculture, and the improvements that are made from time to time in the departments in which husbandry are interested.

Hon. James B. Beck, of Kentucky, in a recent speech in his state, gave some advice to the grangers. He advised them to resolve not to vote for any man for congress, or for the state legislature, who is in any way connected with any of the great corporations or organizations which are seeking special legislation or exclusive privileges. He asserts that it is impossible to have just and honest legislation, state or federal, so long as representatives are sent who owe their election to, or are interested in great moneyed corporations or monopolies. He believes that the grangers have it within their power to prevent this evil—if it has not already reached the point where a corrective should be applied—without departing from their determination to exclude politics from their organizations.

SOWING GRASS SEED FOR PERMANENT PASTURE.—A correspondent at Danville, Va., propounds the following, to which we add our reply:

"I have about ten acres in corn, which has been thoroughly culvated and the crop is doing finely. The soil is a sandy loam, well drained, lies immediately on the river, produces corn, oats, or wheat, and never fails to make a good crop. The ten acres I sown to seed down to grass for permanent meadow about the first of October. With the above facts will you furnish the formula? State distinctly the quantity and variety of seed to the acre."

For a permanent pasture we would recommend the sowing this autumn, on each acre, one bushel of orchard grass, one gallon timothy seed, half a gallon of white clover, and six pounds of Kentucky bluegrass. In the spring sow one gallon of clover seed per acre. The ground should be well prepared.

ADVICE TO FARMERS.—An experience "cotton seller" of Albany sends us the following advice to farmers for publication:

Have your gin and brush in good order.

Gather your cotton clear and dry, and gin it dry to avoid napping.

Pack your cotton as clear of gin tags as possible—i.e., put in your cotton the small amount of mottoes that falls under the gin tag.

Don't gin up your nice cotton and cotton gathered after a rain together.

Don't, if possible, put two kinds of cotton in the same bale, and above everything don't put up mixed cotton or false packed.

Gather your cotton as early as possible. Poor cotton will be hard to sell this season at any price.—*Denton Journal*.

COMFORTS AND LUXURIES OF THE FARM.—There is class of farmers who are living only to grasp more acres. Their farms can never be large enough, nor can their workmen or themselves ever do quite enough work. They cannot be satisfied with the income of the farm, nor could they be with that of any other business. But those who understand that the highest object of labor is not simply to make money, but to provide the largest amount of the means of improvement and innocent enjoyment that the world affords, can make the pursuit of agriculture furnish more luxuries than really contribute to our well-being than any other employment requiring an equal amount of capital. Their farms are not so large as to make slaves of themselves and their sons, and their wives and their daughters are not worn out with incessant drudgery. Their doorways blossom with flowers, their tables are supplied with many varieties of well-grown delicious fruit, their houses are made cheerful by the influence of books and music, and a taste for the pure and innocent enjoyment of life is developed in their children. Here and there a farmer's home exemplifies all the contentment and happiness possible to a race doomed to labor and disappointment.—*Practical Farmer*.

DEVELOPING THE FERTILITY OF THE SOIL.—Rain, sunshine, alternate heat and cold, together with the powerful action of electricity, disintegrating, pulverizing and dissolving the rocky surface of the earth from time immemorial, for the production of a soil adapted to the production of useful plants which, in the process of time become adequate to the sustenance of living creatures. A fertile soil must be formed before useful plants can grow; and useful vegetables, grain and fruit must grow out of the soil, or animals and human beings cannot propagate their species. But pulverized granite, ground gypsum, marble dust, or the flour of slate, or slate, if ground ever so

fine, cannot be denominated a soil. Still, if the surface of a barren country were covered a foot or more in depth with finely pulverized rock, say the flour of granite, the unavailable fertility in that yellow bed could be easily developed so that it would yield one hundred bushels of Indian corn per acre, or forty bushels of dry wheat, or three tons of prime hay per acre.

Death of Uncle John Harper.

[From the Frankfort, (Ky.) Yeoman.] John Harper, Sr., familiarly known as "Uncle John Harper," the well-known tinsmith, died at his residence in Woodford county last Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, and was buried on Thursday afternoon in the family burial ground on the farm where he resided. In accordance with his request, made known during his illness, which was protracted, he was buried without religious ceremony or other formality. There were, however, present at his interment forty or fifty of his neighbors, who assembled to pay respect to the memory of their old friend. The deceased was in his 77th or 78th year, and had for the last two years been quite feeble in health, though he did not relinquish his attendance on the farm, or his attention to his race horses, until compelled to take to his bed in his last illness.

He was of a plain frugal family of Pennsylvania Dutch origin, though long settled in Kentucky in the locality in which he died, near Spring station, in Woodford county, twelve miles east from this city. He was one of five children, only one of whom, a brother, ever married. Another brother, Adam, was killed in 1874, by a band of guerrillas, who visited his house for plunder. His brother Jacob and sister Elizabeth were, on the 14th of September, 1874, murdered in their beds by parties still unknown. The unmarried brothers and maiden sister had amassed a large property by frugality in farming and rearing race horses. One they held in common, and all of them became the property of John Harper, as the result of his will.

We learn that he leaves, by will, the homestead, including six hundred acres of the finest blue grass land in Kentucky, together with all his race horses, (including Longfellow), to his nephew, known as Little Frank Harper.

The deceased has for more than thirty years been identified with the turf of Kentucky, being remarkable for his good judgment, as well as his skill in the collection and training of racers. Though familiar to Kentucky turfmen for so many years, it was not until he took Longfellow to the east in 1871 that he achieved a national reputation as a turfman. Since the retirement of Longfellow he has remained at home, prosecuting his business, and was rarely seen away from home except when attending the races at Lexington.

Madame Bazaine and Other Devoted Wives.

Madame Bazaine's name may be added to the list of noble women, devoted wives, who, disdaining personal risk, effected the escape of their husbands from captivity and danger. There are several such instances, but our readers will most readily recall to mind the two in which a Scotch and a French lady honorably took part. In February, 1718, the earl of Nithsdale, condemned to death for participation in the earl of Mar's rebellion against George I, was adroitly liberated from the tower of London by the devotion and cleverness of his wife. A still later instance is that of the count de Lavalette, who was postmaster of Paris during Napoleon's reign of the hundred days, and whose escape, he being under sentence of death, was effected by his wife, who exchanged clothes with him, and took his place in prison, on December 20, 1815, while he passed through the guard unsuspected, and finally escaped from France by the assistance of three Englishmen—Hutchinson, Wilson and Bruce—whose conduct in this case won the world's applause. Madame de Lavalette was not punished for her wifely act; but the pressure on her mind was so great that she was deprived of her reason for many months. She survived her heroic deed for nearly four years, her death not having occurred until 1855. She was a niece of the empress Josephine, and consequently nearly related to Napoleon. It is curious that though Lord Byron wrote a highly eulogistic poem on Madame de Lavalette, it is not to be found in any of Murray's editions of his works.

Madame Bazaine became a wife in her native Mexico, some nine years ago, now only twenty-six. When Marshal Bazaine was sent to the Isle of St. Marguerite, his wife and children were permitted to visit him at least once a week, but under restrictions which must have been galling to all parties. It is known that she resented her husband as the victim of political spite—a veteran soldier condemned for his Bompard proclivities by a military court, the president of which was an Orleans prince, uncle of one of the pretenders to the crown of France.—*Philadelphia Press*.

The Dried Fruits of America.

[Boston Traveller.]

Up to within a short period the United States has been developed entirely upon the south of Europe for its luxury of dried figs, etc. The total amount imported by the United States is not less, in round figures, than \$15,000,000. Several years ago California started on a large scale the cultivation of the grape, and it was successful. Succeeding this came the experiment of drying the fruit to a raisin. Samples of these raisins were sent to Europe, and when shown to Mr. Clemmons, the great raisin factor of Malaga, he remarked that in time the California raisin would supply the United States home market, to the exclusion of the foreign product. California is now coming to the front in this matter, and from recent experiments made by the Alden Evaporator it has become evident that the United States is soon to be made independent of foreign supplies in raisins, currants, prunes, etc. There is another article of dried fruit that bids fair to become important in the commerce of this country, and that is dried peaches. In Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia there are immense peach orchards covering hundreds of acres; by a new process the peach is now pared, sliced and dried in such a manner as to make it one of the most delicious dessert dishes. In Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois the trade in dried raspberries and blackberries has become immense, and there are houses in Chicago that can fill on demand an order for 500 barrels. The system of drying fruit in this country by hot air, instead of the old process of drying in the sun or in the kiln, has proved of great value. The enhanced prices at which the foreign fruit dealers have held their products the past four or five years

have driven our importers to the necessity of reducing their orders and compelling the shipments to be made on consignment; and now that it is demonstrated that our western slopes can furnish all and more than is sufficient for home consumption, we may look for a speedy release from foreign dependence.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNIQUE EXHIBITION at DeGiv's on TUESDAY EVENING, September 8th. Charade and Tableaux, accompanied with Music—vocal and instrumental—by the first masters of the city.

BOOKS, MUSIC, &c.

Established in 1818.

J. J. & S. P. RICHARDS.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Books, Stationery and Music,

ATLANTA, GA.

MERCHANTS and Teachers supplied on

the most advantageous terms, with

every article kept in

First-class Book Store.

Dealers will find it to their interest to give their orders and save time and expense.

CHURCHES and SUNDAY SCHOOLS can obtain, Publishers' prices, all kinds of

Bible, Hymn and Tune Books, S. S. Question

and Song Books, and well assorted

reading books in every variety.

PRINTERS can obtain supplies of Flat

Paper, Envelopes, Paper, Bills, Head-

Cover Paper, Cards and Card Boards, &c.

R. R. CO. can get Paper, Bags, Wrapping

Paper, Twine, Shipping Tags, &c.

BOOK-KEEPERS will find Blank Books

of all kinds and Office Stationery.

Orders promptly filled at the very lowest

CASH PRICES for CASH. Send for our Price

List of every School Book published in the

United States—mailed free.

J. J. & S. P. RICHARDS,

Aug 30—dtf. Atlanta, Ga.

20 CENTS PER BUSHEL,

BY CAR LOAD.

25 CENTS

TILL 15th OCTOBER.

25 CENTS

ATLANTA, GA., August 20, 1874.

W. S. GRISHAM, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—As you were anxious that

I should test the "Dade Coal" before

purchasing a car load, I drop this note to

say that, on last evening, I did so to my

entire satisfaction.

I had the fire made in the usual way,

used only the customary amount of kindling material. The coal ignited freely,

burned brightly, and as long as any other

coal I ever tried, and invited no odor that

could be detected.

I fired the coal at 8½ o'clock last

evening; at 12 o'clock, without being re-

plenished it was still all aglow, and

promised to burn much longer.

This morning I examined the yellowish gray

ashes in the hearth and found little or no cinders. Mr. Jas. Ormond and Judge

Collier and Mr. T. C. Mayson were called in to see the coal burning. They were

highly pleased at what they saw. Judge

Collier called this morning to examine

the ashes. The result of the test is quite

satisfactory to all.

Notify me of the arrival of my car

load and will hand you the amount for

same. Respectfully,

C. P. CASSIN.

Aug 30—dtf. Sp.

Superior Court, Fulton county, at Fall

Term, 1873.

I being represented to the Court by the

petition of Susan C. Hammond, by deed of

mortgage, dated May 6th, 1873, J. M.

Austin cooveyed to the said Susan C.

Hammond all that tract of land of

the city of Atlanta, Georgia, in the

state of Georgia, and county of Fulton,

being lot 19, sub-division of the Porter

property, for the purpose of securing the payment

of a promissory note made by the said J. M.

Austin to the said Susan C. Hammond, dated

May 6th, 1871, and due at twelve months

with interest from date, which note is now

due and the greater of it unpaid, to-wit:

There being on the same as principal unpaid

the sum of three hundred and fifty-four

and twelve dollars, with interest thereon

from and since the 29th August, 1873. It is,

therefore, ordered that the said J. M. Austin

be and he is hereby ordered to pay

DAILY CONSTITUTION

SUGAR CANE PAPER MILLS,
WM. MCNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for
peculiarities of our "news," marlily
PEACE'S PALACE DINING ROOM,
ALABAMA STREET, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
HAVE PLEASED THE PEOPLE
SINCE 1865.

The first to give Atlanta what she has long
needed, a Reliable Restaurant.

This House has had a popular run of eight
years.

Our Lady Department, on the second floor,
strictly reserved for their accommoda-
tion, gives universal
satisfaction.

Special attention is given to select Suppers,
Dinner to order, Wedding
parties, etc., etc.

Mr. West, formerly connected with Ryan's
Soda Water, is now connected with
me in the Fish, Oyster and
Fruit Business.

Price List of Norfolk Oysters:
Select, per quart.....65 cents
Medium, per quart.....50 cents
Ordinary, per quart.....40 cents
Address

O. L. PEASE,
Atlanta, Ga.

Readers of The Constitution who intend to
spend the summer, or a portion of it, out of the
city, can have the paper regularly mailed to
them for any desired time at the rate of one
dollar per month.

ATLANTA:

Sunday Morning, August 30, 1874

We learn that Covington is soon to have
a new paper, to be called the weekly Star.

ANOTHER sensation at Lewis Clarke's.
New hats, new styles and cheap prices.

Dr. S. N. DIXON left last night for
New York.

A SPLENDID assortment of broad cloth
piano covers just received at Guilford, Wood
& Co.'s.

CLARKE, the hatter, is receiving new styles
daily. Don't forget Clarke if you want a
fine Broadway silk hat.

The annual election for officers of the
Atlanta chamber of commerce takes place
on Tuesday next, at 10:30 A. M.

First METHODIST CHURCH.—The pastor,
Dr. Harrison, will preach this morning and
to-night at the usual hours of service.

Rev. W. H. CRAWFORD, will preach at
the Good Templars' hall to day 10:30 o'clock
and at night at o'clock in Evan's chapel.

PROF. OTTO SPAHR, No. 90 Pryor street,
gives lessons on the piano, organ, violin,
guitar and vocal music, times and repairs
piano at moderate charge.

"SUNBEAM," "Twilight," "Fleetwood,"
"Clinton," are some of the names of Clarke's
new hats. Don't forget him. He is daily
receiving his fall styles.

J. R. SCOTT will give some of his inimita-
ble readings one night this week, assisted by
the best of the amateur musical talent in
the city.

EVERY family should have an Esty organ.
Call and see their new styles at Guilford,
Wood & Co.'s musical emporium. They
guarantee them superior to any organ made.

MUSIC.—Guilford, Wood & Co., are now
receiving the most complete assortment of
sheet music and music books ever offered
in this city.

Y. M. C. A.—Prayer meeting at Young
Men's Christian Association, No. 65,
Whitehall street, every Sabbath afternoon
at 6 o'clock. All cordially invited.

Now is the time to purchase pianos.
Guilford, Wood & Co. have already filled
their store, and have as many more en route,
and are offering special inducements. Call
and see them.

THE little Major has an announcement in
today's paper, to which we call attention.
He is offering an attractive line of goods,
and will sell upon the most reasonable terms.
See card of J. H. Morgan & Co.

REV. B. A. BONNHEIM will deliver his
annual address at the synagogue to-night
at 8 o'clock. We learn that he will soon
open a select English and German school
for boys in this city.

SPECIAL instruction will be given this
week by Professor Frobel in detecting
counterfeit and altered bank notes at Moore's
Business University, corner Broad and Alba-
ma streets.

THE executive committee of DeKalb is
requested to meet at DeKalb next Tuesday,
(September first,) to arrange for the barbe-
cue and ratification, which comes off on the
9th September.

C. F. KELLY, Chairman.

F. F. COULTER, agent of the southern
express, telegraph and electric light at the Atlanta
railroad, from an extended tour through the
north, where he has been for the past two
months for the purpose of recruiting his
company. He comes back much improved.

RELIGIOUS.—In the absence of the pastor,
elder T. M. Harris, and by request of the
members, J. A. Perdue will preach at the
Christian church, on Hunter street, this
morning and evening at the usual hours.
The public are invited.

TEN THOUSAND Faber steamboat pencils
25 cents per dozen. Many needles, any
kind, 18 for \$1. Excuse our 90 cents devi-
alty. Goods by mail postpaid.

H. B. BRIER & CO.,
Aug 31-su2t

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Beckwith will preach
at St. Luke's church, corner of Forsyth and
Walton streets this morning at half-past
ten o'clock, and at St. Phillip's church that
evening at eight o'clock. Confirmation at
both churches.

MEXICAN WAR VETERANS.—We publish
in another paper a complete list of
the numbers of the Georgia associated
veterans of the Mexican war 1846-7-8,
kindly furnished us by Col. David S. John-
ston, president of the association. The
attention of interested parties is directed to
the instructions.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHT.—We call atten-
tion to the advertisement in to-day's issue
of the Great Southern Freight and Passen-
ger-line, via Charleston. They have late-
ly reduced their rates of freight. We under-
stand that they were the first to propose
this reduction in the late convention. Suc-
cess to this popular route.

THOMAS PULLUM & CO.—We an-
nounced a few days ago that Dr. Pemberton
had gone into the above firm. The doctor
has a splendid reputation as a druggist.
His accession increases the popularity of an
already popular house. They have means,
energy and experience, and will build up
an immense trade.

At a meeting of the young members of
bar at the office of Andrew Bales yesterday
at four o'clock P. M. a motion was made
by B. H. Hill, and seconded by John R.
Kirkpatrick, Esq., that further action be post-
poned in regard to the death of Harry M.
Green until court meets. The motion was
carried.

RADICAL DEMORALIZATION.

How the Retirement of Freeman Af-
fects Radical Politics in
this District.

The Causes of the Amendment of
the Field, and the Probabil-
ity of Another Radical
Candidate.

Lochranne Declares he will not be a
Candidate.—The Gathering of
the Radical Leaders in this
City—Meeting of their
Executive Com-
mittee, Etc.

For several days past it has been rumored
that Freeman had determined to abandon
the congressional race, and his doing so ex-
cited very little surprise. Various are the
conjectures as to the motives and causes of
his action. Some three or four days ago
there was a notice in THE CONSTITUTION of
a radical meeting on the subject matter,
among others, of—

ESTABLISHING A NEWSPAPER.

It is said that no agreement could be ef-
fected, and especially upon the point of the
necessary funds for the support of the pro-
posed radical journal. Current report has
it, that Freeman was altogether unwilling to
respond to the amount it was thought he
ought to furnish, and this unwillingness to
bleed freely is assigned as one of the causes
of his withdrawal. Another reason as-
signed is that he was convinced of his

CURTAIN DOWN,

and concluded to abandon at once a hope-
less contest, especially as his party con-
tained elements of disaffection among dis-
appointed aspirants and dissatisfied blacks.
From all the information we can gather the
real cause of Freeman's unwillingness to

SWALLOW THE WHOLE HOG.

rightful, social equality dogmas and all.
From various sources of information we
have no doubt that he is opposed to mixed
schools, and would not be forced into their
admission. In this, we were not mis-
led in our conjecture to reconcile himself to
his candidacy and its legitimate consequences, but the
impossibility of dodging the issue that has
been made a plank in the radical platform,
and his natural repugnance to it, finally in-
duced his withdrawal in disgust. The in-
tolerance of the negro element of the party
on this question is undoubtedly forcing out
of their ranks their few southern allies in
all directions. This issue is bound to work
this result in all southern states. Mr. Free-
man's fall in the city, and efforts have
probably been made to bring him back to
the field, but such a thing is out of the
question.

As a matter of course public attention
was at once directed to the question of the
radical action consequent upon his with-
drawal. At once the idea of

AN INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE

loomed up, and Lochranne popped into
everybody's head, as so much had been
said of him in that connection before Free-
man's nomination. A number concluded
that it was a pre-arranged programme to put
the independent on the track, as the only
hope of success. It looked, however, un-
reasonable that Lochranne would run on
such a forlorn hope, especially when he had
repeatedly declared his opposition to the
civil rights bill. But then he was for Grant,
and his radical friends might take anybody to beat
the regular Democrats.

Thus the Whitehall street merchant was start-
ed with the announcement in the said paper
that one of our prominent merchants had
tried to kill himself. An article followed
which reflected much credit upon the writer,
considering the fact that nothing of the
kind had taken place, though the reporter
had "visited the spot and obtained full
particulars." This is an exploit under the
circumstances which has never been accom-
plished before. Really this is an enterprise.
And it is but just to that journal to add "that
neither of the other city papers contained
any information of it." Oh !

PHILLIPS & CREW, BOOKSELLERS AND
MUSIC DEALERS.—This firm has gradually
increased in business since its establish-
ment in 1860.

The firm now have a steady and permanent
trade to none in the state. They
make a specialty of blank books and stand-
ard literature, including scientific and religi-
ous. We find among their collection a copy of
Audubon's quadrupeds, two volumes, extra
folio size, and three volumes accompanying,
8 vols., explanatory. The plates in this
expensive edition are many of them, full
size and colored by hand. This copy is one
of the small edition originally printed, and
perhaps the only one in the country for
sale, and is priced accordingly. The writer
of the article, Mr. Trimble, who has lately
been elected to the legislature, has
had a copy of this book, and has
been traveling from Dog Town, Nebraska
to Patapsco, Maryland, in search of the
giant hog. A life size picture in Audu-
bon, and will take pleasure in showing it to
mechanics and farmers who intend to do so for
the sake, not of men, but of

ATLANTA.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The board
of trade, at its meeting yesterday, called a
meeting of all the officers of commerce for
next Tuesday morning at half past ten
o'clock, as the chamber will then elect an
entire corps of officers for the ensuing year.
It is very desirable that every member should
be present.

Messrs. Phillips & Crew have everything
at their advertisement states, from a five
cent prime to a one hundred dollar set of
encyclopedia, and from a pass book to a bank
ledger; and in their music department from
the popular Jew's harp to Knabe's celebra-
ted grand piano. Truly a "one stop" place.
All the fine arts can be better ent-
ertained or more quickly supplied than by a visit
to the elegant store of Phillips & Crew.
We bespeak their enterprising firm still
larger business and their popularity shall
not rest within the confines of the state,
but shall spread throughout the south.

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COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER'S ASSOCIATION
met last evening, President B. C. Boyd in
the chair. The attendance was good. A
number of letters were read by the secretary
Mr. S. A. Verder, from various hotel
keepers in the state, offering to entertain the
members at reduced rates. The secretary was
instructed to furnish the members with a
list of the houses and their prices by the
next meeting, but no further action was
taken.

Orders were passed up appropriating
amounts for the secretary's salary, and for
expenses. The application for membership of
Colonel T. M. Acton, traveling agent of
the Atlanta CONSTITUTION was received and
granted.

A proposition was submitted by the Atlanta
Herald to insert the names of each
member of the association, together with a
complimentary notice of the Atlanta CON-
STITUTION. Mr. S. A. Verder, from the Atlanta
Herald, said that this was purely a
personal matter between the members and him,
and no action was taken upon it.

The report of several committees was
received, and the association adjourned to
meet again next Saturday evening.

A SPLENDID SCHOOL.—We are glad to
note the fact that we have in our midst
such a splendid private school as Prof. E.
Richardson's—one of the best in the state.
Prof. H. came to Atlanta seven years ago,
and has steadily grown in public favor over
since. Standing at the head of the profes-
sorship he is among the most popular of teach-
ers. Parents desiring the very best of
school advantages can find them here in
Atlanta; and hence need not send the
children from home in search of a better
school. The system of public schools is
well and properly conducted, and the
public school system is the best in the state.
The public school system is the best in the state.

The school is well and properly conducted,
and the public school system is the best in the state.

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THAT WHITEHALL SUICIDE.

A Most Remarkable Piece of Enter-
prise.

The Biggest Gaffaw of the Season,
and Just a Little the Biggest Bell.

SAVED BY TRAMPS.

Stealing a Ride from Davenport
Iowa—Three Days Without
Food.

(From the Albany Argus.)

A party of tramps who stole into a freight car on Sunday night, with the intention of getting a free ride from Schenectady to Albany, heard groans proceeding from a bin of oats in one end of the car, and, upon investigation, discovered a man there, half dead from exhaustion. One of the tramps had a bottle of liquor, out of which he gave the poor fellow a drink, and on the arrival of the train at West Albany procured a couple of sandwiches for him. These he swallowed with all the avidity of a starving man, and was then helped from the car to the ground. He attempted to walk away, but had scarcely gone five steps when he fell to the ground insensible. He was picked up and brought to an Albany physician, whence he was carried on a stretcher to St. Peter's Hospital.

As soon as consciousness was restored he said his name was John Kelly, a Philadelphian, and formerly a soldier in camp Douglas in Utah. Receiving his discharge about a month ago, he started for home, but stopped at Albany on his way, and stayed long enough to lose all his money at a gaming table. He continued his journey as far as Davenport, Iowa, stealing a ride whenever he could and walking the rest of the distance. We give the conclusion of the tale in his own words:

I arrived at Davenport last Wednesday, and could get nothing to do or to eat. Early Thursday morning I entered the car in which I was found, before it was locked up, having noticed the day before that it was bound east. I secreted myself in the oats, and soon after the car started the dust from the oats, owing to the motion of the car, filled my ears, nose and mouth, so that I could not breathe. While confined in the car I made two attempts to open the door, but was unable to do so. I became insensible, and knew nothing more until last night, when I was aroused by a racket outside the car, and soon after the door opened and three or four fellows entered. They were making a noise, and I endeavored to tell them to stop, when they discovered and dragged me out of the oats. I had nothing to eat or drink from Wednesday noon until this morning, when the fellows who came in the car gave me something.

Kelly, who appears to be a stout, athletic young man, seemed yesterday but little the worse for his terrible ride of a thousand miles, and will undoubtedly recover, although considerable care must be taken. But for his opportunity discovered by the tramps he would have continued on to New York, and in all probability been taken out dead, as he could not have survived many hours longer in the condition in which he was found. All the food he ate on Wednesday before starting from Davenport was two pears. The walk from Omaha to Davenport was some three hundred miles, making in all about thirteen hundred miles he has traveled since he left Omaha three weeks ago.

The Widow of Henry J. Raymond
Robbed.

(From the Brooklyn Eagle.)

A daring highway robbery was committed this morning in Adelphi street. The victim was Mrs. Juliet Raymond, the widow of the great journalist, Henry J. Raymond, the founder of the New York Times. The lady has just returned from an extended absence in Europe, and has taken up her residence temporarily with friends at No. 363 Adelphi street. At about ten o'clock this morning, Mrs. Raymond started out in company with a lady friend, intending to take a Gates avenue car and ride to the ferry. She carried her pocketbook and a fifty cent stamp in her left hand, and a valise in her right hand. They walked along Adelphi street to Greene avenue, a distance of half a block, and there being no car in sight on the down track, stood near the curb stone in conversation. Neither lady paid any attention to a poorly dressed young man who came across the avenue in front of them, and were consequently taken completely by surprise when in passing them he turned suddenly and snatched the stamp and pocketbook from Mrs. Raymond's hand and ran quickly off with the booty in the direction of DeKalb avenue.

Mrs. Raymond gave a scream, and her friend exclaimed: "Why, that man has taken your pocketbook." A crowd quickly collected and gave chase to the desperate thief, and at that moment, from a car going up town, jumped Captain McLaughlin, who had been down to police headquarters making his morning call on the superintendent. A half a dozen citizens told him what had happened in a breath, when like an arrow from a bow the fleet-footed officer was after the thief. The fellow was now over half a block distant, and in a fair way of escaping from his pursuers, at whom he frequently launched threats of "shooting their heads off if they stopped him." He saw the captain coming after him, and made greater efforts to escape. The flight and the chase was now an exciting one, and a crowd of at least two hundred persons had been attracted by it.

The thief ran along Adelphi street to DeKalb avenue, then along that thoroughfare to Portland avenue, up Portland avenue to Lafayette avenue, down Lafayette avenue to Cumberland street, and thence to Greene avenue again.

The captain gained on the fellow all the while, who, seeing that escape was impossible, threw the pocketbook into the gutter, and sank exhausted to the ground just as the strong arm of the officer grasped his neck. The captain picked the pocketbook up, and clapped the handcuffs on his prisoner, and then, followed by a crowd, who cheered him lustily for his clever arrest, conveyed the thief to Justice Riley's court, on the corner of Myrtle avenue and Adelphi street.

Mrs. Raymond was sent for and seemed to be greatly surprised, although well pleased, that her property had been so quickly recovered, as she had given it up as lost. At the request of the justice she preferred a complaint against the thief of stealing her pocketbook, containing one certified gold check for \$200 on the Merchants' National Bank of Burlington, Vermont, and \$50 in currency. The man was then arraigned, and gave his name as Eugene Lane, aged twenty-one years, and said that he lived in Plainfield, New Jersey. He pleaded guilty, and, without any comment, justice Riley promptly committed him to await the action of the grand jury. Lane is a hard, bold, looking desperado, about five feet six inches in height, red hair and mustache, and carried a large knife and revolver.

FOR RENT.—Mrs. E. COBB's magnificient Wholesale Granit Block, with large corner of the Bridge on its side. This store has side track on for delivery of goods, to be one of the best wholesale and goldsmiths' Real Estate Agents.

FOR RENT.—House occupied by Mrs. E. COBB, on east side Whitehall street, same size, and well located. It is the best store in the city. Apply to ELL & GOLDENSTEIN.

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GEORGIA STATE FAIR.

THE Great Georgia State Fair OF 1874.

The Annual Fair of the Georgia State Agricultural Society for 1874, will be Held at

OGLETHORPE PARK ATLANTA, GEORGIA, BEGINNING OCTOBER 19TH, AND CONTINUING ONE WEEK.

\$15,000 in PREMIUMS Offered, all in CASH! Except
Medals and Diplomas. No Silver Plate.

NO ENTRY FEES CHARGED!

We append a few extracts from the Premium List, as showing the range and character of the Exposition:

County Premiums:

| | |
|---|----------|
| To the County making the Best Exhibition of STOCK..... | \$500 00 |
| To the County making the Best Exhibition of FIELD CROPS..... | 500 |
| To the County making the Best Exhibition of HORTICULTURAL and DOMESTIC Products..... | 300 00 |
| To the County making the Best Exhibition of FRUITS..... | 100 00 |
| To the County making the Best Exhibition of DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES..... | 100 00 |
| To the County making the Best Exhibition of ARTICLES MANUFACTURED BY MACHINERY..... | 150 00 |
| For the County making the second best exhibition of articles manufactured by machinery..... | 150 00 |

Horse Department.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Best thoroughbred Stallion and ten of his Colts..... | \$300 00 |
| Best Stallion of all work, and ten of his Colts..... | 125 00 |
| Best Gelding or Mare..... | 100 00 |
| Second Best Gelding or Mare..... | 50 00 |
| Best combination Horse or Mare..... | 50 00 |
| Best Saddle Horse or Mare..... | 50 00 |
| Second Best Saddle Horse or Mare..... | 25 00 |
| Third Best Saddle Horse or Mare..... | 10 00 |
| Finest and Best Double Team—matched..... | 100 00 |
| Second Best Double Team—matched..... | 50 00 |
| Best pair Mules—in Harness..... | 50 00 |
| Best single Mule..... | 25 00 |

Cattle Department.

| | |
|---|----------|
| \$25 and \$20, respectively, for the best Bull and Cow of each of the following breeds—Aldernay, Ayrshire, Brahma, Devon, Durham and Natives. | |
| Best pen of Fat Cattle—not less than ten head..... | \$100 00 |
| Best Milk Cow..... | 75 00 |
| Second best Milk Cow..... | 40 00 |
| Best breeding Bull with Five of his Calves..... | 100 00 |

SHEEP.

| | |
|--|----------|
| \$25 and \$15, respectively, for the best Buck and Ewe of each of the following breeds—Merino, Southdown and Cotswold. | |
| For the Sweepstakes Buck..... | \$ 80 00 |
| Best pen of Fat Mutton..... | 30 00 |

SWINE.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Liberal Premiums for all the different breeds of Hogs. | |
| Sweepstakes Boar..... | \$ 25 00 |
| Sweepstakes Sow, with Pigs..... | 25 00 |

Poultry.

| | |
|---|----------|
| This Department is uncommonly full and liberal. Premiums are offered for Thirty-Four different varieties of chickens. \$10 for the best trio of each variety, except Bantams, for which \$5 is offered for the best trio of each variety. | |
| Best Trio Brown Turkeys..... | \$ 20 00 |
| For the best pair of Bremen, Hong-Kong, African and Toulouse Geese, each..... | 10 00 |
| For the best pair Rouen, Poland, Muscovy and Cayuga Ducks, each..... | 10 00 |
| For the best display of Domestic Fowls..... | 100 00 |
| Best display of Pigeons..... | 25 00 |

Crop Products.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Best results from a two-horse farm..... | \$ 50 00 |
| For the most ample and generous support, sufficient for a family of eight white persons, to be produced on the lowest number of acres and at the least expense. This support to include provision for the work and milk stock used. The amount of breadstuffs, meat, fruits, butter and milk, honey and garden stuffs, to be given, and also the details of culture and manuring..... | \$250 00 |
| Best three bales of Short Staple Cotton..... | \$150 00 |
| Second best lot..... | 100 00 |
| Best single bale Short Staple..... | 50 00 |
| Second best do..... | 25 00 |
| Best barrel Georgia made Sugar..... | 25 00 |
| Best barrel Georgia made Sorghum Syrup..... | 25 00 |
| Best display of Samples of Crops, the contribution of a single farm..... | 50 00 |
| Best display of Vegetables..... | 25 00 |

FRUIT.

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| Best collection of Apples..... | \$ 25 00 |
| Best collection of Pears..... | 25 00 |

Home Industry.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Best display of Jellies, Preserves, Pickles, Jams, Catsups, Syrups and Cordials, made and exhibited by one lady..... | \$50 00 |
| Second best display of the same..... | 40 00 |
| Third best display of the same..... | 25 00 |
| Best display of Dried Fruits..... | 25 00 |
| Second best..... | 10 00 |
| Best display of Canned Fruits..... | 25 00 |
| Second best..... | 10 00 |
| Best display of Canned Vegetables..... | 25 00 |
| Second best..... | 10 00 |
| Best display of Ornamental Preserves, cut by hand..... | 25 00 |
| Best display of Domestic Wines..... | 25 00 |
| Best display of Bread by one lady..... | 25 00 |
| Handsomest Iced and Ornamental Cake, to be two feet high..... | 20 00 |

NEEDLEWORK.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Best made Gentleman's Suit by a lady..... | \$ 5 00 |
| Best made Lady's Suit..... | 25 00 |
| Best made Silk Dress by a Georgia Lady, not a dress maker..... | 25 00 |
| Best piece of Tapestry in Worsted and Floss, by a Georgia Lady..... | 25 00 |
| Best finished Baby Basket by a Georgia Lady..... | 25 00 |
| Best set of Mouschier Case, by a Georgia Lady..... | 25 00 |
| Best display of Female Handicraft, by one lady..... | 50 00 |

PAINTINGS.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Best Oil Painting by a Georgia artist..... | \$50 00 |
| Best display of Paintings, Drawings, etc., by the pupils of any School or College..... | 50 00 |
| Best Oil Painting representing a Southern Landscape from nature..... | 20 00 |
| Best Oil Painting representing an historical scene..... | 20 00 |
| Best Portrait Painting..... | 20 00 |

Military Company.

| | |
|--|----------|
| For the best drilled Volunteer Company, of not less than forty members, rank and file..... | \$500 00 |
| Second best..... | 250 00 |
| Third best..... | 125 00 |

The Firemen's Contest.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Fire Department and the Fair Committee, the following programme was adopted:

FIRST PRIZE—Hook and Ladder Companies to run three hundred yards, and put up a thirty-foot ladder, ascend and descend a man, and return the Ladder to the Truck in the quickest time..... \$ 75 00

SECOND PRIZE—for the best time made by any class of Steamers, to run three hundred yards, get up steam, and play through one hundred feet of hose in quickest time..... 100 00

THIRD PRIZE—Second class Steamers, for the best play through one hundred feet of hose..... 100 00

FOURTH PRIZE—Third class Steamers, for best play through one hundred feet of hose..... 100 00

FIFTH PRIZE—Fourth class Steamers, for best play through one hundred feet of hose..... 100 00

SIXTH PRIZE—Hose Reels, to run three hundred yards, and play through one hundred feet hose in quickest time..... 50 00

GEORGIA STATE FAIR.—Continued.

SEVENTH PRIZE—Fire Extinguisher, to run three hundred yards, and play through fifty feet hose—fifty feet water..... 25 00

All other arrangements will be made by the first officers of each Company visiting the Fair, with the Committee of the Atlanta Fire Department.

COMMITTEE OF FIRE DEPARTMENT—Jacob Emanuel, Chief; Bear Berry, First Assistant Chief; Jerry Lynch, Second Assistant; John Berkley, of No. 1; J. E. Gullatt, of No. 2; G. W. Jack, of No. 3; W. R. Joyner, of Hook and Ladder, of No. 5.

FAIR COMMITTEE—R. R. Young, Chairman; Mayor S. B. Spencer, Aaron Haas, A. L. Fowler, E. Y. Clarke, O. H. Jones, Frank P. Rice.

Companies desiring to enter for the above Prizes, in the Firemen's Contest, addresses, for further information. R. C. YOUNG, Chairman Fair Committee.

Races.

Purse for Trotting Horses, open to the world..... \$550 00

Purse for Running Horses, open to the world..... 350 00

Five other purses of liberal amounts are offered.

The above is but an outline of the Premium List, as offered by the STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY and the CITY OF ATLANTA, embracing every Department of Industry and Art. The full Premium List, in pamphlet form, will be sent by mail, upon application to the Secretary.

SEVENTH PRIZE—Fire Extinguisher, to run three hundred yards, and play through fifty feet hose—fifty feet water..... 25 00

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